

FROM WASHINGTON.

WHY THE HOUSE IS NOT ORGANIZED.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, p.m. Jan. 17, '56.

After a spirited and noisy three-cornered debate, in which Aleck Stephens, though the ablest man engaged, is generally judged to have come off limping, the House at a late hour to-day proceeded to vote for Speaker, and the result showed the good effects of the Anti-Nebraska Caucus last night. Mr. Brenton, with all the New-Jerseyans and Pennsylvanians who had ever been for Banks and had left him held off, he wanted but a change of six to have elected him. Then the plurality rule was offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of N. Y. (Dem.) who has always voted against Banks, but who it is said would vote for him if his vote would elect; yet, though the mover and Messrs. Barclay and Hickman (Dems.) of Pa. voted for it, and only Mr. L. D. Campbell of Ohio of those voting for Banks opposed it, it was nevertheless beaten by 106 to 94—a change of seven being required to carry it. Our friends had been assured beforehand that several "Americans" who have steadily opposed Banks would sustain the Plurality rule, in which case it was expected that several Democrats, who have declared themselves tired of this contest and willing to see it end, would have done likewise. But the "Americans" held off, the Democrats did the same, and we were no nearer an election than before. It may be the same for days and even weeks, yet, though I think it will not. But the friends of Banks had evinced in every practicable way their desire to have the House organized, and went home satisfied with their day's work.

There are those who say, "There is an Anti-Nebraska majority in the House; and the responsibility of non-organization rests with that majority." I take issue in the statement of facts. There is no Anti-Nebraska majority on that floor; and that is the reason why there is no organization. The People meant to choose an Anti-Nebraska House, and thought they had done so; but they were deceived and betrayed. Here are the names of the Members from Free States, other than the open and direct supporters of Richardson, who oppose Mr. Banks's election:

Wm. W. Valk, N. Y. Jacob Broome, Pa.
Thos. R. Whitney, N. Y. Wm. Millward, Pa.
Bayard Clark, N. Y. Henry M. Fuller, Pa.
John Wheeler, N. Y. Orest F. Moore, Ohio.
Solomon G. Haven, N. Y. J. Scott Harrison, Ohio.
Francis S. Edwards, N. Y. Geo. G. Dunn, Ind.
John Williams, N. Y. Harvey D. Scott, Ind.

—Now we need at least six votes, in addition to these usually cast for Mr. Banks, to make a real Anti-Nebraska majority in the House; and they must come out of this list, if any where; which archery? Mr. Valk is an open, avowed Nebraskite; Mr. Whitney fully acquiesces; John Wheeler is against all further agitation about Slavery; Mr. Fuller has given in his adhesion to the most ultra pretensions of the South as to the Territories, proclaims the Wilmot Proviso unconstitutional, and says he would vote against restoring the Missouri Restriction. As Messrs. Broome, Millward, Valk, Whitney and Bayard Clark continue to vote for him, we may fairly regard him as the exponent of their sentiments on this subject, especially since they utter no protest. Messrs. Moore and Scott Harrison say they are "Americans," not "Republicans," though the latter was the flag under which they were elected, and in no way evince any Anti-Nebraska spirit; they refuse to attend the Anti-Nebraska caucuses or to be governed by their decisions. So of Mr. Scott, the loco-punter of Dick Thompson, who ennobles him as a model Representative, and whose views on all questions connected with Slavery have lately been distinctly set forth. There remain, then, but Messrs. Edwards and Williams, of whom the former has repeatedly voted for Mr. Banks, and the latter has said he would do so if his vote could elect, and who to-day proved that this is no idle pretense by moving the Plurality rule; and Mr. George G. Dunn, who says he is Anti-Nebraska, but takes a very peculiar way of showing it. Probably, if he can have his own way in everything, he will be one, after a fashion. Here are three; and we need at least six, without making allowance for any shabby timor among those voting usually for Banks. How, then, can it be pretended that this is an Anti-Nebraska House.

No—the People did not elect such men as they thought they did—that is, in several instances they did not—and the result is inability to obtain a majority for the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker. It is no fault of the faithful and true men that the House is not organized; had they concentrated their votes on any other, the result would have been the same. The Pro-Slavery hosts are for once divided, or they would have carried the Speaker long ago. As it is, our friends here have done and are doing their best.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The public must place very little faith in the "rumors of war" which are sent out from here just now. There is not a particle of truth or foundation in one of them. They are weak and wretched inventions every one of them. The President's Message discloses the whole state of our relations with Great Britain as to the Central American question, and leaves the issue with Congress. He made no recommendation, and neither he nor his Cabinet consider that any collision is impending from that cause. The opinion at the White House is, that the United States occupy the same ground they did before the Treaty of 1850 was made, and by the refusal of the British Government to comply with its obligations, they are free to act as may best comport with their interests. This is one view. Another is—as I have heretofore stated—to declare the treaty void, and to procure a naval station near San Juan, as an offset to the British possession at Rantan. The rupture in our relations is involved in either one of the alternatives above presented.

So far as the enlistment question is concerned, there is no better reason for apprehending serious difficulty. In the exercise of its undoubted right—a right which might be employed without interrupting friendly intercourse, if no reason were assigned—the Government requested the recall of Mr. Crampton and the withdrawal of certain consuls who had rendered themselves obnoxious by violating the laws, stating at length and in particular detail the grounds of objection, in order that no apology for exception might be furnished. Unless England is disposed to go out of the way in order to seek a quarrel with the United States, there is not the pretext for one in the existing state of our relations. All attempts to magnify supposed differences are, therefore, groundless to begin with, and are not deserving of as much notice as they have received. In regard to the subject of a "Special Message" on the subject of the French seizure of the island of Madagascar, it has no more foundation than the other rumors. It is even doubtful now if the President would consent to send the correspondence to Congress, upon a special call.

for that purpose, until the answer of the British Ministry shall be received. And then, the only message which he would send, would be a formal one transmitting the papers. As these statements have gained currency in the press, and as it is freely said here, upon the authority of Gen. Cushing, who claims to be the Magnus Apollo of the concern, or what they call a Supreme Director down in Nicaragua, it is perhaps well they should be contradicted, as some innocent people might be misled by their repetition.

Speaking of Brigadier-General Cushing—if that be his title—I am reminded of the curious interest felt in certain political circles here to have explained the remarkable and distinguished career of The N. Y. Evening Post to long since the Post Mexican here. It was not long since the Post could find no terms of sufficiently scornful execration to depict its contempt and detestation of this personage, while now its fulsome adulation has nauseated even the few who call themselves his friends. It was only the other day that a labored and long panegyric decorated its columns, recommending him as a fit successor to Chief-Justice Taney on the bench of the Supreme Court—forcing as it were the vacancy, should it please Providence to make one. The grossness of this demonstration and the indecent haste to seize a possible contingency excited a sentiment of general disgust, and prepared the mind of the Senate for summary rejection, should it be called upon to act. Judge Taney was then lying critically ill, and he is still a serious invalid. Such a suggestion, under such circumstances, could have had but one prompt, and he is too apparent to need mention. Gen. Cushing is ambitious of newspaper fame, and not indifferent to newspaper notice. He would not mind easing his memory of half a dozen State secrets for one "first-rate report" even in *The Evening Post*; nor would it at all trouble him to condense the history of all the recent negotiations into a single editorial, for a fair consideration. With him equivalents have a practical meaning, and whoever doubts may easily be satisfied by turning over the files of *The Post*. As Gen. Cushing is as deeply committed to the President's position on the Slavery question as Gen. Pierce himself, it is not a little remarkable how the same journal can find condemnation for one and praise for the other.

The Anti-Nebraska Caucus last night gave every member of the party a fair opportunity of expressing his individual preference, and of co-operating in future action, no matter what may have been the past excesses of difference. By withdrawing all the candidates, every man was de-leased, and allowed the chance, which was said to be so much coveted of uniting upon some other issue, and in order to relieve every idea of embarrassment, the secret ballot was adopted to reach a true expression of a preference. On this point, Mr. Banks received three-fourths of the largest Caucus convened since Congress met, and was subsequently declared its unanimous choice. This result furnishes the best answer to all the cavilling of malcontents, and demonstrates beyond all doubt who is the real choice of the party. It was a judicious step, and must be attended with beneficial consequences. No ground of separation does so with the full knowledge that he is deserting the strongest and most available candidate. If Mr. Banks cannot be elected, no other Anti-Nebraska man can command a larger vote. This fact is settled beyond all dispute.

The President took an unexpected start this morning at a sent in a large batch of the naval promotions, created by the action of the late Board. The Senate went into Executive Session, and there the question was mooted that inasmuch as gentlemen on both sides desired to speak upon this subject, whether it would not be better to consume the time required to organize the House in discussing it. Mr. Bayard denounced the laws under which the Board acted as the most infamous in our history, and other Senators followed *pro* and *con*. Finally they adjourned without coming to any conclusion upon the suggestion, or adopting any line of policy.

Another day has been added to the long catalogue of wasted time in the House. Mr. Carlisle of Va. got permission to use the time commonly employed in calling the House to order, and consumed an hour in the same strain and with the same effect. By and by, however, the South Americans and the Democracy got to wrangle, and then there was amusement for a while. Mr. Zollieffer, who is now the conceded catfish of the chamber, interrogated Mr. Stephens of Ga. pretty keenly as to the constitutional power of Congress to legislate in the Territories, and subsequently as to the right of the Territorial Legislature to abolish Slavery. As Mr. Stephens had an inconvenient record to face he floundered under this interrogation, and attempted to extricate himself by saying—first, that Congress had no power, and then that it conferred all that it had upon the Territories. In other words, he assumed a higher-law doctrine, infinitely higher than any ever charged upon Gov. Seward, and gave us a new idea of extra-constitutional doctrine. Mr. Washburn of Me. followed by a citation from one of his former speeches, in which the power of Congress over the Territories was distinctly affirmed. Altogether this episode was distinctly amusing, and was a fair offset to some of the sharp encounters on the other extreme. As long as the Southern Democracy and the Southern Know-Nothing can be kept by the ears, an audience will be provided at very short notice.

HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship Calahoun, Capt. Bullock, arrived at daylight on Friday morning from New-Orleans via Havana, bringing dates from the latter port to the 13th inst.

The British brig Citron, from Halifax, bound to Havana, was lost on the Dog Keys on the 13th inst. Her Captain and crew were brought to Havana by a Key West wrecker on the 12th. The vessel is a total loss.

There was a rumor in Havana that the American brig "Cottrell," from Boston bound to Havana, had gone ashore to the eastward of Sagua-la-Grande, but no particulars of the disaster had been received.

The Spanish steamer Mexico (formerly the United States) sailed for Sinaloa and Vera Cruz on the 13th. It is said that one of Santa Anna's particular friends went down in her to observe the tide of political affairs.

The news brought by the British steamer Clyde as to Mexican affairs, present a gloomy prospect for the comfort or quiet of the nation.

In Havana there was nothing of particular interest. Large ships find difficulty in getting freights, and are mostly loading for Gulf ports. About 12,000 boxes of the new sugar crop have been received. There remain some 3,000 or 4,000 of the old, almost all in the hands of speculators.

Rachel is still in Havana. Her sisters have gone to Charleston, and the balance of her troupe sailed in the last British steamer for Southampton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Jan. 13, 1856.

There is a report in circulation that another cargo of Africans was recently landed at or near Mariel, but not having been made aware of the circumstance by any of my ordinary sources of information, I am inclined to hope the report is not founded on fact. I have, however, most direct and positive evidence that a hermaphrodite brig has been fitted out in the direct vicinity of Bahia Honda for the coast of Africa, for which she was to have sailed on the 6th inst.; but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether she has or has not as yet finally sailed.

The health of Rachel continuing in a precarious condition, she has concluded to remain here the entire winter. Her father, brother and sisters, as well as the French actors, all left in the Royal Mail Company's steamer Clyde for St. Thomas and Southampton. Fortunately for Mr. Felix there was a clause in his agreement with the French actors that in the event of the illness of Rachel he should have the power of discontinuing the engagements at any moment; but even under this favorable circumstance he was obliged to pay for about \$50,000.

from this unfortunate illness of his sister. Rachel is at present the guest of Don J. O'Farrell, a gentleman of good standing in this community.

A murderer was garroted on Saturday morning. He had some little time since attempted to cut his throat, but only inflicted a slight wound, which being healed, he suffered on Saturday, having as it is understood had full confession of his guilt.

The weather has, day after day, been warmer and more pleasant since last I wrote you. Yesterday at 2 p.m. the thermometer registered 70° of Fahrenheit; last evening, however, there was every appearance of another "north-wester," which wind usually brings wet and comfortable weather.

The Spanish mail steamship Fernando El Catolico was wrecked near Nuevitas some ten days since. Happily no lives were lost, although the ship has, as I am told, gone to pieces. The accident is alleged was the result of carelessness on the part of the officers.

KANSAS.

THE WEATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1856.

The new year opens auspiciously. The sun is visible again. For a week past his cheering influence has been unfeigned, and all of us have suffered intensely from the cold. The thermometer has stood at 22° below zero once; at from 17° to 20° thrice, on different days; and every morning without cessation the mercury has fallen below zero several degrees. Last year, at this time, frore were unnecessary. It is said, except for culinary purposes. The Indians say it is the coldest season they have any recollection of. One day last week I was obliged to walk three miles across a prairie. When I entered a house I found that my ears, nose, and cheeks were frosted, my eyelashes frozen together, and my beard completely encased beneath a covering of ice. It had not been very painful, but my cheeks would have been very comical. I tried to laugh, but my cheeks would not stir, and I didn't feel a bit like laughing when the ice began to thaw. One man lost his feet, and is hardly expected to recover. A great number of horses and cattle died in this vicinity from cold. Poultry without legs might have been bought by the dozen a few days since. Kansas, say the guide-books, is a mild and genial climate. Are their authors Esquimaux, or from "Greenland's icy mountains"? They must certainly be native to the North Pole. Know-Nothings, or men of heated imaginations.

ANOTHER INVASION—A PRESS DESTROYED.

You have doubtless received ere this the information of the destruction of another press by the Border Ruffians. The telegraph from St. Louis to Kansas is in the hands of these men; and as it is more than probable, therefore, that a false account of this outrage has been transmitted East, I submit a true version of it.

Leavenworth supported two weekly papers, *The Herald*, an ultra Pro-Slavery sheet of Atchison's school of politics, and *The Territorial Register*, a "National" Democratic journal, the organ, until recently, of the Administration, and an unflinching supporter of Judge Douglas and his policy. I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Delahay, the editor and proprietor of *The Register*, and for a short time was associated with him. The reason of my brief connection with him, and the cause of my departure, was, because our politics conflicted. We belonged to the same party, but to different branches of it. I mention this fact in order to show you that I am accurately informed as to Mr. Delahay's true position, and that no North-eastern journal can accuse him of Abolitionism, and thus cause conservative men to excuse this outrage on the freedom of the press. Mr. Delahay is a political and warm personal friend of Judge Douglas. He advocated and defended the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was the first man in Kansas to expound and enlarge the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; recognized the validity of the laws of the Barren of Kansas, and advised submission to them until they were repealed or declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States; as a lawyer, swore to observe and execute them, and practice in Courts created by them; denounced both publicly and in private the doctrine of a higher law, especially when acted out in defiance of the Fugitive Slave bill, as in the Jerry Rescue, or the Personal Liberty Act of Massachusetts, or the resolution by which many Michigan refused to degrade its character in future by aiding in hunting fugitives from the South. He had no sympathy with men whose opposition to Slavery was based on moral or religious principles. He regarded all such opposition as fanaticism. He said to me frequently in private conversations, and I have heard him publicly express the same sentiment—that he would throw up his hat for whatever decision the actual residents of Kansas might make in regard to Slavery in our Territory. He was in favor of Freedom in Kansas on two grounds only: First, because our climate and soil are not adapted to slave products; secondly, because he wished to rear his children in a community in which labor was honorable, and he knew—having himself been a slaveholder and a Southern man by birth and education—that where Slavery exists work is ignominious.

A more conservative paper than *The Register* is not to be found among our exchanges. Published in the City of New-York, it would have been called a Pro-Slavery paper. Compared with *The Territorial Register*, *The Journal of Commerce* is a "fire-eating Abolition sheet."

But notwithstanding its conservatism, it was obnoxious to the Slavery Propaganda of Platte County. They have frequently threatened to throw it into the Missouri, but having done so publicly, they always found the Free-State men prepared to defend it.

In the issue published before the nominating Convention of the Free-State party met here, and immediately following the election, *The Register* announced that David R. Atchison had been in the camp of the invading army, and ironically regretted that he had not found it convenient to return to Missouri via Leavenworth, in consequence, doubtless (quoting his King Mountain letter), of "certain duties, both of a public and private nature." This sealed its fate.

Next Saturday night, when Mr. Delahay and the leading Free-State politicians of Leavenworth were at Lawrence, an armed company of fifty Missourians made a descent on Leavenworth via Kickapoo, threw the press and type of *The Register* into the river, and destroyed the paper and everything found in the office.

Is there a North? If there is, why don't it reinforce us? Indignation meetings and patriotic resolutions would not save Kansas. Send out as soon as savagery opens, earlier, ten thousand armed men—mechanics, laborers, farmers, capitalists,—and then, let Congress act as it may, Kansas will be a Free State, and the mother of many more. Until the North does so, the Slave Power will rule us.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The vote on the Constitution was small. This was owing to the threats of the Slave Power along the border counties, and "the war" in the interior of the Territory. It is believed that the secondary object of Atchison's design in invading Kansas was to prevent a large vote being cast on the 15th of December. The leaders in the Free-State ranks, who intended to "stump" every District of the Territory, were under arms at Lawrence, when otherwise they would have been engaged in advocating the adoption of the Constitution. After the treaty of peace was concluded there was no time to canvass, and the Free-State soldiers, tired out by their exertions, night and day, at Lawrence, failed to turn out when the time for voting came.

If no extraordinary event had occurred, and no threats been uttered, we would have used, we would have polled at least between five and six thousand men. At Lawrence we had polled one hundred and eighty-seven votes when the ballot-box was seized by the "law and order" party—although the day was unfavorable, and hardly two hours had elapsed from the time of opening the polls. We expect, however, to poll a

large vote on the 15th of January, when our Officers of State and Legislature will be elected.

RIVALRY IN THE FREE-STATE RANKS.

A new crack in opposition to the regular nomination has just been issued. The name of Dr. Charles Robinson—the ablest and most earnest Anti-Slavery leader in our ranks—has been taken off, and the name of W. T. Roberts, a National Democrat, inserted, as candidate for Governor. Mr. Parrott of Leavenworth is announced as Lieutenant-Governor, instead of Mr. Roberts, the nominee of the Convention. The name of every regular nominee, in fact, who is known to be an Anti-Slavery (in contradistinction to a Free-State) man, has been replaced by those of "Conservative" or "Hunker Democrats or old-line Whigs."

Mr. Roberts, to his credit, and Judge Wakefield—the re-nominees—refuse to run on the "leaves and fishes" ticket; while Mr. Parrott and Judge Johnson (both of Ohio) declined to accept any place on either ticket. The new ticket has been got up by disappointed office-seekers exclusively. Their prospects of an overwhelming defeat are uncommonly brilliant. The doctor will be denounced as an agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the regular ticket as the nomination of the "Abolition" party. They expect many of the Pro-Slavery men to support the new ticket. I sincerely hope they will do so, and that Platte County will assist them. There are a herd of Old Hunkers here who deserve to be politically damned, and several of them, if not all, will support the new ticket openly or secretly. Their conduct will be closely watched, and publicly exposed. It will ruin the prospects of two men at least who are candidates for the office of U. S. Senators, and of half a dozen smaller fry, who expect State offices in Kansas, which they tried to get, but couldn't get at home.

GOOD OLD EVIL.

A few months ago there was very little general Anti-Slavery feeling in Kansas; but since Gov. Shannon came here and Pierce called us "a mob," we have been feeling publicly and fraternally associated with Atchison's minions at the recent "Law and Order" Convention—since the ballot-box was seized at Leavenworth, and Lawrence was threatened by the Border Ruffians with destruction—"Abolitionism" has ceased to be a word of reproach with hundreds of men who previously detested the name. I have heard men who were semi-Southerners before, declare, with Garrison: "I am an Abolitionist! I glory in the name!"

—since Kansas was invaded. I have heard others think that even Garrison himself was rather an old fogey, because he does not go far enough in opposition to Slavery. "The world does move." J. N.

INDIANA TO KANSAS, GREETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, (K. T.) Jan. 5, 1856.

Col. Lane received a note from Gov. Wright of Indiana by the last mail from Westport, which, from the influence it has exerted, deserves to be recorded in the annals of our State. It is dated Indianapolis, Dec. 4. He says that news had just been received of Lane's resistance to the Border Ruffians. He has money and sons, and is ready to come himself, and spend every cent he has got in defense of the Northern Free-State emigrants. He has five hundred men who are ready to march at once for Kansas. "Write immediately, and telegraph if possible." The boys here are greatly "excited, but have confidence in Jim Lane."

Such is the substance of the letter.

As it is more than probable that we will have to fight on the first Monday of March next—when our Legislature assembles and the State Government is put in operation—it would be well if the young men, who are ready to assist us to the death, if necessary, would emigrate as soon as navigation opens, instead of waiting until special messengers or telegraphic dispatches arrive upon our danger. The "late war" is not the last of the Missouri invasions. Atchison is not a man to be thwarted in his designs, although for a time he may delay the execution of them. Quitman and other Southern filibusters (it is said in Platte County) are prepared to march to Kansas early in the Spring. Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas and Mississippi are ready to assist the Borderers with money or men. If the North reinforces us by March, peace will be preserved; but with our present number and resources there is no hope of escaping a civil war in Kansas. Let emigrants avoid Kickapoo, Atchison and Delaware Office, and settle in Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, Prairie City, Council City, or Doniphan. Sail from St. Louis for Leavenworth—not to Kansas (City), for it aids our invaders, misrepresents our cause, and is situated in Missouri.

Private letters have been received here from Gov. Reed. From the comments he makes on the contest for Speaker, I infer that he will soon desert the National Democracy for the Republican party. Col. Lane, since the war, appears to be drifting in the same direction.

LIFE IN THE MISSOURI CAMP.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In your paper of the 8th of December I find an article, which, I suppose, has reference to me. It is a telegraphic dispatch to one of the Missouri papers, that "one of the officers of the 'Secret Order in the Free-State party' had been taken in Atchison, and instructions found on him 'to burn the town and murder Pat Laughlin, and that fifty men had been ordered from Weston to 'protect the city.' It is credited to P. T. Abell, esq., Gen. Stringfellow's law-partner at Weston.

I wish to say to you and your numerous readers that the whole thing is false, from first to last. I will give you the particulars of my arrest. About the 7th of last March I arrived at Leavenworth, and have made that city my home ever since. I have been very active to make Kansas a Free State, and supposing that I had a right to do so, have frankly avowed my purpose, but I soon found that any man who did not go for making Kansas a Slave State was set down as an Abolitionist. This I cared nothing for; I well knew that I should soon have the whole Slave Power down on me, but determined to strike for the right.

About the 30th of November news came that Lawrence was in a state of rebellion and that Shannon had ordered the militia to Leavenworth forthwith. Soon troops began to come in from Missouri. Dr. G. A. Cutler wished me to take him to Doniphan. I consented, and took a large number of copies of the Free-State Constitution, the poll-book and tickets, together with my gun and ammunition. We arrived at Doniphan about sunset. Next morning, after sending out our Free-State documents, I started for home, and had not gone more than two miles before I discovered that I had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but I drove on until I came to Atchison. There I found about thirty men standing in the road; one of them took my horse by the bridle and demanded my letters, papers and arms. I asked him by what authority he stopped my horse in the street? He said he did it in the name of the Atchison Guard. I told him if he had a writ for me, and I would give up all of my papers; but as a mob, I could not grant their request, for I considered them highway robbers. On my making these remarks, one of their leaders, by the name of Abell, said, "Kill the d-d Abolitionist!" Thompson, the leader of the mob—a man whose weight is about 350 pounds—took me by the throat and choked me until I was black in the face. I tore some papers into fragments. They then took me from my buggy, and had all of my clothes stripped off except my shirt, and even that they tore open. They kept my letters, gun, ammunition and jack-knife, amounting in all to about fifty dollars. These they kept. They then put me under guard until they could get Dr. Cutler. They sent a party of thirteen men for him. About sunset the party arrived with the doctor. They tried him before a Justice of the Peace for high treason. Finding nothing against him, they told him he was released. The captain of the mob then put him under guard.

They then sent to Weston for fifty men to guard those who had been guilty of no crime whatever; but their object was to get men into the Territory to break up our elections. In the evening twenty-five men made their appearance from Weston, and "wanted to see the great Col. Warren." Some of the party happened to know me; one of them, Joseph Murphy, told them to injure a peace-hair on my head, for he knew me to be a peaceable man; none of them would do that, for I was opposed to hanging under any circumstances; they then concluded to send us to the seat of war, about six miles distant; this I did not object to. They selected seven men to take us to Leavenworth. A man by the name of Westbrook taking the command, at 10 o'clock we started for Leavenworth, and at night arrived at Hickory Point, at Charles J. Hardt's house; here we stopped for the night. I told the Captain that I had made up my mind to go no further with him unless he showed his authority; he asked me why I did not make this move before? I told him I was then in a larger mob and wanted to get out of it. On Wednesday we started for Leavenworth, where we arrived at 3 p.m. We were delivered over to Major Richardson, who, having consulted with the bogus Sheriff Jones, said that I must be a very bad man. Jones advised him to keep me as a witness. Putting his hands on my shoulders, Jones said, "You are a prisoner." At night we were ordered out under a guard and marched to our quarters. They conducted us into a seven-by-nine room, the Sheriff followed with a number of other troops; he sent for a table and called for retort whisky and a pack of cards. I had to sit up all night to let them play poker. The Sheriff left at six in the morning, minus forty-one dollars. He informed me during the night that if I would turn State's evidence against Lawrence, he would release me; if I did not I should swing. I told him that I had nothing to tell, and if I had to choose between the two I should prefer to swing. He said he had made his bid, leaving all his property to his wife, and that he had removed her to Weston.

After breakfast we were marched to the enemy's camp, where we faced as well as they did themselves. From what I had heard, I expected to find from 1,000 to 1,200 men, but I was disappointed when we reached the camp and found only about 250 men. They continued to arrive daily until the number increased to 350 all told. The troops were principally from Missouri—they are not the men to be trusted in a hard fight; they never had been drilled; their arms are mostly double-barreled shot-guns. One company of cavalry were all from St. Joseph, Mo., or near there. I am satisfied that the force in Lawrence could have whipped 4,000 of such troops as these. For instance, one night a gun was discharged accidentally, the drum beat to arms, one of the picket-guard fainting, and the other was taken with the shakes. Soon afterward the order came to pull up stakes and go to Douglas.

We arrived there at 2 p.m. We had not encamped when news reached us that the difficulty was at an end. They then called for speakers. Dr. Stringfellow took the stand, and said the thing was all settled; that they were sold; Governor Shannon had turned traitor; he had disgraced himself and the whole Pro-Slavery party.

The prisoners, some six in number, were ordered into a house near by. Richardson and staff came in and passed through to the next room. Capt. Dunning soon came in, and said, "Colonel 'Warren, stand up.' I thought I was to receive my sentence. He said, 'Colonel, you are now free'; and I went out to get into my buggy, when the crowd invited me to make a speech. I told them I had no speech for them there, but if they would come down where I lived I would give them all they wanted.

I took Dr. Cutler in my buggy and drove to Lawrence. We were met by Generals Robinson and Lane, who welcomed us. Here we found the stars and stripes floating over the city, and as fine looking a body of men as you can find anywhere. I remained here until the 10th of December, when I left for Lawrence. GEORGE F. WARREN.

Lawrence, K. T., Jan. 2, 1856.

LETTER OF THE HON. D. R. ATCHISON OF MISSOURI, ON THE AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.

From The Atlantic City, N. J., Examiner.

We embrace the earliest opportunity of presenting to the people of Georgia and the South, a letter from the Hon. D. R. Atchison, on the subject of the affairs of Kansas, addressed to the senior editor of this paper. It is a letter we feel satisfied will be read with intense interest by every citizen of our State.

The distinguished gentleman who has penned it, and by whose permission it is published, has occupied a quarter of a century in the political life of the Union; and in the Senate of the United States, over which he presided with so much satisfaction to that body, at a very recent period, he fairly earned a reputation of which we can all be proud and influential. Senator Atchison is an ardent advocate of Southern Rights. Upon the statement of such a man, every Georgian can rely. To his appeal every Georgian should respond. He speaks of Kansas to the South, for the sake not only of those who are fighting its battles there, but for Missouri, our sister, whose doom is certain in the event that Kansas is Abolitionized.

Accompanying the letter which we publish, we received another from the same gentleman, from which we make a few extracts. He says: "We are in a constant state of excitement here (Platte City). The border 'ruffians' are everywhere. We are in a state of great excitement. We wish to keep ourselves right before the world, and we are provoked and aggravated beyond endurance. Our persons and property are not for a moment safe; and yet we are forced, by the respect we owe our friends elsewhere, by respect for the cause in which we are engaged, to forbear. The people of this State are not to be deceived. They are not to be deceived by the whole or a part of what I have written; but if Georgia intends to do anything, or can do anything for us, let it be done speedily!"

"Let your young men come forth to Missouri and Kansas! Let them come well armed, with money enough to support them for two months, and determined to see this thing out! One hundred true men will be an acquisition. The more the better. I do not see how we are to avoid civil war; come it will. Twelve months will not elapse before war—civil war of the severest kind—will be upon us. We are arming and preparing for it. The border 'ruffians' are everywhere. We are in a state of great excitement. We wish to keep ourselves right before the world, and we are provoked and aggravated beyond endurance. Our persons and property are not for a moment safe; and yet we are forced, by the respect we owe our friends elsewhere, by respect for the cause in which we are engaged, to forbear. The people of this State are not to be deceived. They are not to be deceived by the whole or a part of what I have written; but if Georgia intends to do anything, or can do anything for us, let it be done speedily!"

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